













## TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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those who had made a profound study of both very less likely to find discrepancies between them. It is more probable that the young man above referred to was the Rev. Mr. Terry. Father De Black asserted that he was ready at any time to defend the authority of the Bible record as against any so-called Scientist.

One of the reasons why the Supplementary Civil Rights bill is opposed in the South is that the negroes, or many of them, have availed themselves of the rights which they already possess to make things very uncomfortable for the "poor white trash." The idea of right which Congressional legislation has given many of the negroes is not in accordance with the lofty ethical teachings of Fred. Douglass, and Congressman Elliott, and the few men of sound education and good morals who have risen to prominence from the ranks of the colored race. A negro's right is too often associated in his own mind with somebody else's wrong. This species of right was vindicated by the negroes of Nashville on Decoration Day in a thoroughly beastly manner. An account of their proceedings will be found elsewhere. Taken in connection with the fact that the Civil Rights bill is most strenuously opposed in Tennessee, the low order of being that played havoc in the Nashville cemetery on Saturday becomes a doubly interesting study in anthropology.

Samuel B. Anthony has taken an appeal from the decision of Judge Hunt, by which she was fined for alleged illegal voting, to the House of Representatives. She asks for a remission of the fine on the ground that the Judge allowed evidence to be taken for the consideration of a jury, and afterward issued a peremptory order that a verdict should be entered up on his own decision. The Judiciary Committee of the House has agreed to recommend that Miss Anthony's petition be granted. Judge Hunt's decision in the case has never given satisfaction to any of the parties immediately concerned, and perhaps there will be no public regret in case it should be modified by the remission of the fine. It is not a maxim of law that the ends justify the means. While the imposing of a fine on Miss Anthony was not a severe punishment, the manner in which the case was handled, the arbitrary and capricious ruling of the Court, by which the jury that had been summoned to try the case was made of no account, gave color to the charge of "persecution" with which the women have been rendering the heavens from that day to this. What has been said in this connection should be modified by the reflection that Butler is at the head of the Committee which has agreed to report the bill. Everybody knows him for an earnest democrat, his seldom exposes a cause because it is good, nor ever forsakes one because it is bad. Judge Hunt's motives cannot be impugned, but Butler's may be. Still, another point for consideration is that it is not the province of the legislature to exercise judicial functions. Miss Anthony's remedy properly lies in the United States Courts.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.  
 There are many evidences that the passions of the past difference between the North and the South are passing away, and that a feeling of brotherhood is growing up between the two sections of the country. The War of the Rebellion is not destined to leave a lasting echo of strife in the hearts of the people of this country. Time, the great teacher and the great healer, is slowly but certainly effacing the scars of war from the face of nature and from the hearts of men. First among the evidences of this reconciliation came the battle-flag resolution of the lamented Sumner. Like all great men, Mr. Sumner was in advance of his time. The perpetration of sectional animosities he saw could no longer be productive of good. The country, however, was not ripe for his resolution. The average man could not keep pace with the great statesman. A howl was raised against the proposition and its author. His own State censured him—as if Sumner, a friend of Liberty, after nearly a quarter of a century's battling for Emancipation and the Union, could take a disloyal step! But the country has been creeping up to Sumner's position. It is beginning to see the true significance of that resolution—the loyalty, patriotism, humanity, Christianity, statesmanship, there was in it. That resolution meant union, peace, liberty, civilization, and now that its author belongs to history, he will be remembered by his action previous to and during the War of the Rebellion. From his grave he will advocate that recognition, and when it comes up again, as come it will, proposed and advocated by other tongues, the whole country will welcome it, as Freedom's forgiveness and absolution to the erring South. When the people of the North come to ask themselves, as sometimes they will, What would he have done if we had been born and matured in the midst of slavery? they will pass that resolution with respectful silence.

The decoration of the graves of the Confederate dead by the same hands that ornamented those of the Federal on Saturday last points in the same direction. The gallant fellows that were the gray are beginning to look upon rather as misguided men than as malicious enemies. In pity, if not in love, the people of the North mourn over their graves. As beautifully expressed in the lines, "The Blue and the Gray," in our Saturday's issue:

No more shall the war cry sever,  
 Nor the winding river be red;  
 They shall our anger forgive  
 When they lay the graves of our dead.  
 Under the sod and the dew,  
 Waiting the Judgment Day,  
 Love and tears for the blue,  
 Tears and love for the gray.

The ladies of Chicago did not forget the Confederates buried in our cemeteries. There were flowers and evergreens and services for them as well as for their enemies in life. In Calvary Cemetery, where only one Rebel sleeps, his grave was remembered. At Springfield Mass. Binford Wilson, who delivered the oration of the day at Camp Butler, said that the time had come when enemies and hates should be buried, and that the living should pay a tribute to the Confederate as well as to the Federal dead. His recommendation was not unheeded. At Rock Island, in this State, the touching sight was witnessed of surviving Federal playing garlands on the graves of Confederate who had died in the military prison. At Cairo the divine character of forgiveness was the theme of Gov. Beveridge's oration. At Pittsburg the unmarked Rebel graves were scattered over with flowers by the same fair hands that decked those of the Union soldiers. In Allegheny the same was witnessed. At Keokuk the graves of the seven Rebels buried in the National Cemetery received the same attention as

the Federal dead. So, too, at St. Louis and at Washington.  
 Mr. Colfax, who happened to be at South Bend, Indiana, thought it necessary to raise his voice against the indiscriminate decoration of Federal and Confederate graves. The fact that he should notice it and oppose it, only proves how general is the feeling of forgiveness. There is little humanity, little statesmanship, little Christianity in what Mr. Colfax said. The feeling is at work throughout the length and breadth of the land. It is too strong to be arrested; and, if it could be arrested, Mr. Colfax is not the man to do it.

Considering the attitude of the country towards the so-called Civil Rights bill in connection with this other feeling towards the Confederate dead, we may hope that the day of reconciliation between North and South, which must precede the reparation of the latter section, is near at hand.

THE RECENT EXPRESS ROBBERY.  
 The robbery of express-cars has become very frequent of late, and has been carried on with more or less impunity from the fact that the second, usually go in gangs of four or five, and are armed heavily enough to overpower the guardians of the car before they commence their operations. In the case of the robbery of the express-car on the Michigan Central Railroad, last Friday evening, the coolness and bravery of the expressmen, Spencer, Heath, led to the death of one of the robbers, although it did not prevent the robbery of the safe by his companion. The facts of the case are briefly these: When the train arrived at Michigan City, the two robbers got on the front platform of the express-car, which was immediately behind the tender, and under cover of the darkness, clambered over the car to the rear platform. After fastening the door of the baggage-car, so it could not be opened, they tried the door of the express-car off from its hinges and immediately entered. Mr. Heath was alone in the car, firing his accounts, and was not aware of their presence, until one of them, suddenly springing forward, knocked him to the floor with a heavy blow. Although half-stunned, he immediately drew his pistol, and as the villain bent over him to complete his bloody work, he shot him through the head and killed him. Heath then fastened away from the effects of the terrible blow he had received, and this gave the other robber an opportunity to rob the safe and escape from the car. When the train reached Niles, the brave messenger was found in the side of the dead robber, but was soon restored. It is evident that the robber who escaped, seeing Mr. Heath fall unconscious, must have supposed him dead also. The only thing to regret in the affair—for the loss of money is not important, amounting only to \$2,700—is that Mr. Heath could not have preserved his consciousness long enough to shoot the other scoundrel also, as he most assuredly would have done. In accomplishing as much as he did, however, he has shown himself to be a cool, courageous hero, made out of genuine manly stuff, and a faithful and determined guardian of his employer's property.

He not only deserves the thanks of the public for riding the world of one of these scoundrels, but he specially deserves the gratitude of the railroad as express-car robbers in whose service he was employed, and who, in the event of a prompt and hearty recognition.

The circumstances of this robbery only confirm the importance of the recommendation we have many times urged, that those who are in charge of the valuables on a railroad train, and the employees of the train also, should be armed. Had Mr. Heath not been armed, both the robbers would have escaped, and probably he would have lost his life also. With determined men in charge of a train, sufficiently armed to meet any emergency, express robberies, and stoppages of trains by banditti, which have become so frequent of late, would soon cease. This robbery has shown what one brave man, although alone and unarmed, can do. Had there been another employee in the car also armed, the services of the detectives in capturing the escaped robber would have been unnecessary.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.  
 It may also be confederation. The taxpayers of Charleston County, South Carolina, have not a single representative in the Legislature. They are defenseless, and they are, therefore, robbed. In five days of last week, 3,000 pieces of real estate in that single county were sold for delinquent taxes. The official schedule reads as follows:

May 15	115 pieces
May 16	125 pieces
May 17	135 pieces
May 18	145 pieces
May 19	155 pieces
May 20	165 pieces
May 21	175 pieces
May 22	185 pieces
May 23	195 pieces
May 24	205 pieces
May 25	215 pieces
May 26	225 pieces
May 27	235 pieces
May 28	245 pieces
May 29	255 pieces
May 30	265 pieces
May 31	275 pieces

This process is going on through the whole State. To pay the interest on bonds that have been sold, and to enable officials to keep on stealing taxes that cannot be paid are levied upon the lawless whites. This is a confession, sheer and simple. It justifies revolution. The revolution may be effected, however, by ballots instead of bullets. Judge T. J. Mackey, who is a Radical of Radicals, is making frantic appeals from the stump for the purification of his party. He declares that South Carolina is "the disgrace of American States." "For the past five years," says the Judge, "the Government of the State, in all its departments, has been a complete and total failure." Four years ago, the Republicans were all-powerful in Georgia. Now, not a county holds a Republican Convention. South Carolina Republicans can draw a moral from that fact. So says Mr. Mackey.

The party is still hopeful of success. There is a plentiful class of would-be successors to Mackey. The latter is now under indictment for perjury. He has pleaded that the Governor cannot be tried for any crime before impeachment. The Court has reserved its decision and postponed the case until October. Mackey is almost sure to go to the foot, however. His father is Chief Justice of the State, and will have to pass upon a number of legal points involved in the trial of the Governor's brother.

The public man of to-day, instead of sacrificing his son for the State, sacrifices the State for brother-in-law. The prominent candidates for the succession are at-Senator Robertson, who is supposed by some people to be honest; ex-Gov. Booth, who had the good fortune to be followed by Mackey, and so loses some of his badness by contrast; and ex-Atty-Gen. Chamberlain, a carpet-bagger, who is styled the Big and Administration candidate. He is a man of ability, a graduate of Yale, and a well-trained lawyer. His Northern friends long refused to believe him guilty of the knavery laid at his door, but the single fact that no one of the fraudulent bonds could have been negotiated without the sanction of his sign-

ature tells strongly against him. He is now the attorney of Mackey. Whether any one of these three men shall be elected depends in great part upon Congressman Elliott. He is the recognized leader of the South Carolina blacks. While he probably could not induce them to vote for any non-Republican candidate, he could readily gain their support for an honest Republican. Honesty is the one thing needed. The Conservatives can afford to wait for the triumph of their principles, provided the men who triumph now have principles whatever. Mr. Elliott can make or mar his future by his action in this matter. He seems now to be the one hope of his unhappy State.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.  
 That there is to be in the future—a not far removed, it may happen, from our day—a contest between England and Russia for the mastery of portions of Asia, is one of those prophetic utterances which sanguine writers proclaim and cautious statesmen hold in reserve as a possibility eventually to be met. With a people far removed from us, with few ties of commercial interest and none of language, lineage, or community of ideas, nevertheless an interest attaches itself to the question as from time to time tidings come of some new advance, some outpost brought under control, of some new treaty arranged, or when some sharp turn of diplomatic discussion intrudes itself into the councils of assembled European nations.

It is not a new thing, this future collision. The great Napoleon saw with prophetic eye the growing power of Russia, and proclaimed that Europe would in fifty years become Republican or Cossack. The fifty years have elapsed and his prediction is yet unverified. Republicanism is ground under the iron heel of German and Russian Imperialism, and the opposition to the Cossack comes rather from monarchical and commercial England, than from confederated governments rising from the ruins of the old despotisms.

At the time of the British acquisition of India, the Empire of Russia was but emerging from a semi-barbarism. Vast districts intervened between the rich provinces of Upper India and the outlying hordes of wandering tribes which owned a half-allegiance to the Czar. With the memorable retreat of the British from Afghanistan in 1842, the strictly aggressive policy of England ceased for a time. For thirty years the direction of British energy has been in the consolidation and strengthening of their company of India, and great has been the result. Vast schemes of internal improvement have been devised and pressed forward to completion. Railways of a length unequalled except in the United States have been built. Systems of canals and internal water communication have been planned. The care of the forest, the improved cultivation of the soil, and the introduction of new products have progressed, hand in hand, with regulations for the health and education of the people. Customs as old as tradition, but which are a stain upon the civilization of the nineteenth century, have been suppressed, and all the while the grasp of the conqueror and civilizer extended, stronger and stronger, with the lapse of each decade.

Meanwhile the colossal Empire of the North has advanced with mighty strides. The proud title of the Romanoffs, "Emperor of All the Russias," has acquired new significance. A continual warfare has been waged with a marauding and counter-marauding of armies. New provinces, new Governors, new acquisitions, have caused a perpetual change of boundaries; and from the barren idea which was suggested by the single word "Siberia," we have now to look upon the Russian firmly established from the shores of the Baltic and Black Sea to the Pacific Ocean, and their watchtowers extended down across the steppes of Central Asia till they confront the advance of the Anglo-Saxons through the passes of the Himalayas. Waxing bold with increased strength, Russia has, from time to time, pressed forward upon the boundaries of the decaying Monarchies of Western and Central Asia. A treaty with Persia, in 1828, brought her the provinces of Erivan and Nakshivan. The Treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, carried the Russian boundary down to the southeast of the Black Sea, and thence across to the Caspian. From 1840 till the present time expeditions have progressed against Khiva, and now the "Transcaspian territory" has received its regulations for the administration of the Russian Government. A local class of native officials, under the authority of the Governor, who is in turn subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus, serve for the collection of taxes, and are charged with the maintenance of order and the repairs of roads and bridges. The wandering tribes are taxed according to the number of tents possessed, and in proportion to their wealth. The year 1854 witnessed the strife in the Crimea. The Western powers, aroused to the magnitude of the contest, battled for the possession of that "prize jewel" of the Russian Crown—the fortresses and armaments which lay behind the "steep shilling steeps and olive-green domes" of Sebastopol. The genius of Tolstoy, infusing itself deep into the very life of the Russians, made the contest for a moment doubtful, and the fate of Turkey hung for a time in the balance. They prevailed, but the treaty they wrung with their victory was in a moment nullified during the Franco-Prussian war, when Russia "tore up the treaty of 1856."

From 1858, Russia has absorbed the control of the Amur River, and stealthily creeping across the wastes of Mongolia, has "placed one foot upon the neck of the dragon," by lodging at Kalgan—a tower on the Great Wall, less than a hundred miles from Peking—a body of troops for the protection of Russian merchants. "A nod of the head from the Russian Ambassador in Peking is more efficacious than an armed demonstration on the part of any other European power," says a recent writer; and by her treaty with Russia, Japan is bound to close her ports to English vessels in case of a war between that power and Russia.

The foreign policy of England has changed within the present century. The days when Pitt and Canning were potent in Continental affairs have passed away, and to them has succeeded a policy of non-intervention and masterly inactivity, but little in accord with the proud position once maintained. But it would be wrong to suppose that this seeming lethargy is a result of weakness. It is rather due to advanced conceptions of international intercourse, which rely less upon force of arms than upon reason and argument. We have an example in the Crimean campaign of how a free people can conduct themselves in time of war. Many and fearful as were the murders they committed, the power that was latent, requiring but a sufficient stimulus to bring forth a mighty energy, was amply shown.

Those who look upon the British Empire as fast becoming a second-rate power are simply mistaken. The power of a nation lies not in standing armies of men, but in its ships, its products, its commercial and industrial resources, and its accumulation of capital. In these, England is still pre-eminent. It requires but a diversion of this power from its customary channels to convert it into the force with which warfare is carried on. And, with India for a base and two centuries of civilization for her fortress in the East, she will have an enormous advantage at the onset. In all modern undertakings of magnitude, England is first in the field. Blockade-runners, during our Civil War, poured forth from her dock-yards like bees from a hive. She has monopolized the traffic of the New Canal. Ocean telegraphs and foreign railways are due to her enterprise and power of accumulated wealth. English capital supplies Amsterdam with water, lights the cities of Continental Europe with gas, and utilizes the water-power of the Rhone, Tiber, Egyptians, Brazilians, Mexicans, Spaniards, draw from her capital which infuses life into their national existence. If Prince Bismarck, as recently reported, finds the recuperative power of France so great under the enormous load of five milliards imposed upon her—regretting that he had not made it ten milliards—who can judge of the enormous greater power of England to withstand such a strain?

It is evident that the English Government is fully aware of the possibility of a future collision. They note the advance of the Russians, they appreciate the changing policy of Russia toward each new administration, now bold and unscrupulous, now conciliating and apologetic—and they deprecate the idea of any immediate necessity for action. But they watch the tide which sweeps onward from the North, each wave as it recedes gathering fresh power for the next advance, with no little anxiety.

THE NEW TARIFF ON WINE.  
 The House of Representatives has stultified itself by laying a duty of 150 cents on cheap wines. All unbiased students of the temperance question agree with the Massachusetts Board of Health in the belief that, since man will drink, the best possible way to promote temperance is to encourage this drinking beer and light wine. To effect this, beer and wine must be made cheap. They must not, therefore, be loaded down with import duties. The House, however, is unable to comprehend this. A. B. C. of liquor legislation. It rejected the Ways and Means Committee's proposal to tax still wines in casks 40 cents per gallon. Then it fixed the tax at 50 cents. This is equivalent to an ad valorem duty of 150 cents per gallon, as the following table, compiled by the New York Evening Post from the official records for 1873, will show:

Imports of wine.	Cost per gallon.	Amount paid.	Percentage.
Still wines, 1873.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1873.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1872.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1872.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1871.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1871.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1870.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1870.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1869.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1869.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1868.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1868.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1867.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1867.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1866.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1866.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1865.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1865.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1864.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1864.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1863.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1863.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1862.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1862.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
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Still wines, 1860.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1860.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1859.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1859.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1858.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1858.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1857.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1857.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1856.	\$1.00	\$1.50	150 per cent.
Sparkling wines, 1856.	\$1.00	\$2.50	250 per cent.
Still wines, 1855.	\$1.00	\$1	











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